

Amsterdam and Leiden, as well as in some private collections, and all turned out to be *C. peribenanderi* Toll.

In Britain, *therinella* has occurred on only a few occasions to my knowledge, and only as an imago. However, with this new information, one hopes to find the cases in Britain on the seeds of *B. convolvulus*, and possibly on the seeds of other Polygonaceae. In conclusion, I do thank Mr van der Wolf for his interesting correspondence, and for his kind permission to quote from it.— J.M. CHALMERS-HUNT, 1 Hardcourts Close, West Wickham, Kent.

***Morphaga choragella* D. & S. (Lep.: Tineidae) and *Ditomyia fasciata* (Meigen) (Dipt.: Mycetophagidae) new to Gloucestershire**

On 3rd December 1989 I retained a section of the bracket fungus *Inonotus dryadeus* in order to rear to adult the insect larvae it contained. The bracket was growing at the base of a mature oak standard in Hailey Wood, near Coates in Gloucestershire (SO 960012). First to emerge were in excess of 80 *Ditomyia fasciata* plus a few *Sciophila lutea* Macquart fungus gnats, during January. More recently a single *Morphaga choragella* moth was found beneath the fungus. Both *D. fasciata* and *M. choragella* are new county records.

Hailey Wood straddles the boundary of the two Gloucestershire Vice-Counties, although the tree in question lies within VC 34, W. Gos. The wood forms part of the entomologically very interesting Cirencester Park Woodlands which have a rich ancient woodland fauna.

My thanks to J.M. Chalmers-Hunt, P.J. Chandler and E.E. Green for identifying the moth, fungus gnats and fungus, respectively.— K.N.A. ALEXANDER, 22 Cecily Hill, Cirencester, Gos GL7 2EF.

**An early spring migration**

Although wetter and windier, the first three months of 1990 have been even milder than they were in 1989. January was the sixth warmest since records began 330 years ago and south-westerly winds blew almost without a break. February was the wettest month in living memory in the South and it was also the warmest since 1960 with above average temperatures towards the end of the month. There were also severe gales, generally from a south-westerly direction which caused much structural damage. In contrast March was the driest since 1961, and March 17th was the warmest March day since 1944 in the Isle of Wight. There was no air frost recorded and there were southerly winds blowing at the end of the month.

These exceptional mild weather conditions gave rise to rather a large migration of butterflies and moths in February and March along the south coast. Some species have never been recorded so early before and I now give a record in chronological order giving the date, species and locality.